John Mc Dowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1626.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.
Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119½ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.——Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to WM. PENNELL, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to JONATHAN PENNELL, in the Borough of Chester.

november 21. 3t eod

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

november 2. dtf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

* * Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. s&tutf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

White Plattillas
Brown Hollands
White Shretings
Dowlasses
Silesia bordered Handkerchiefs
Striped Sinnouses
Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glass Tumblers, and Looking Glasses, in in cases, &c. &c.

George Pennock.

november 6. eod3w

FOR SALE,

A Team of five excellent Horses,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horses are all young, strong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as most in the country. The Waggon and Gears are strong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, West Town, Chester county, o:t:o

Thomas Fisher,

No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia

11 mo. 2. eod3w.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.
Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of "The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against *ALEXANDER HAMILTON*, Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

DANCING.

MR. & MRS. BYRNE,

Of the New Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that Mr. BYRNE's Academy will commence on the 1st, and Mrs. BYRNE's on the 2d of December next.

november 20.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

WILIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

THE ship is now taking on board her cargo, and will sail in all next week. For freight or passage apply to the captain, or to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

nov 21. §

For Liverpool,

The Ship

CLOTHIER,

Nathaniel D. Gardner, *master*,

WILL sail about the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at Vanuxem's wharf, or to

JAMES OLDDEN,

nov. 3. dtf No. 41, N. Front-street.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf,

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

For Hamburgh.

The Brig MARY,

PETER YORK, master,

Lying at Russel's wharf, near Pine street, is now ready to take in a Cargo, and will sail in ten days.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to

GURNEY & SMITH.

November 16. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

RUNDLE & LEECH,

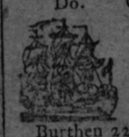
Have just received, and have for Sale, at No. 9, Walnut-street,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT
Do. best house COALS
Queens' WARE in cases, assorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in cases, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE SHIP



PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be sent to sea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG

WILLIAM,

Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

Wanted to Charter,

To one port in Hispaniola and back again,

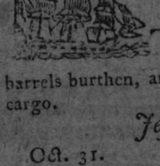
A fast sailing Vessel, of the burthen of 6 or 700 barrels. For terms, apply to BENJAMIN MORGAN, No. 170, South Front street, or to

ROBERT ANDREWS,

No. 86, South Wharves.

november 10. §

For Charter,



THE SHIP

John Bulkley,

Samuel Volans, *Master.*

THIS vessel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Sale or Charter,

The fast sailing brig

TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent single deck'd vessel, burthen about 1600 barrels—not twelve months old, and in compleat order. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

nov. d1w.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old 3rd Port Wine in hogsheads
Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 6
8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thicksetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,

The Ship

HAMBURG PACKET,

Burthen 320 tons, coppered to the bends, and completely fitted.

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § *nov* 10.

Port and Madeira Wine,

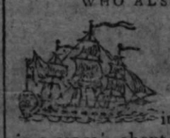
Now Landing,

By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogsheads,

For sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,



The Ship

AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf. co1m. Nov. 1.

Five years old Madeira Wine,

OF the very first quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, just landed from the ship Edward, from Madeira, and for sale by

JOHN CRAIG,

No. 12, Dock-street.

WHO HAS FOR CHARTER,

The Brigantine

CHARLOTTE,

Burthen about 1200 barrels, just hove down and put in complete order, and now ready to receive a cargo.

Also, For SALE or CHARTER,

The Ship

JOSEPHUS,

Burthen about 1800 barrels.

november 6. 3awtf.

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 6

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOHN INSTONE and JAMES BACON, under the firm of Instone and Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to JOHN SKYRIN, on Landenburger's wharf, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons having any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring in their accounts immediately to him for settlement.

John Instone,
James Bacon.

november 20. codtf

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS Josiah W. Gibbs and William Gibbs, did on the 9th day of June last, assign to the subscribers, all their property for the benefit of their creditors, this is to give notice to all the creditors of the above firm, that all their books, as well as the statement of their concerns, are lodged with John D. Blanchard, No. 6, South Third Street, for their inspection, and also the discharge which is to be signed by all these creditors who wish to receive the benefit of said assignment.

All persons indebted to the said firm, are hereby notified to pay their respective debts to the said John D. Blanchard, who is fully authorized to receive and settle all their accounts.

JOHN D. BLANCHARD.
JAMES VANUXEM.
A. BUTLER.

Nov. 13. mwf3t.

SALT & WINE,

AT AUCTION.

For sale at 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning next, on Morton's wharf, for approved indorsed notes at 60 days, about 3,500 bushells Cadiz Salt, from on board the Polacre St. Domingo, in lots of 200 bushels; also, 24 casks of good Sherry Wine.

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

nov 23

Sale of an elegant Country Seat

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY evening next, the 29th inst. at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

WILL BE SOLD,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, or at the Auction Room of the subscriber.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

John Connelly, Auct'r.

november 23. dts

SALES POSTPONED,

On account of the Weather.

On Friday the 24th inst. precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at C. Emlen's Lumber Yard in the Northern Liberties, near the Hay scales, all the personal property there remaining, belonging to the estate of Caleb Emlen, deceased—consisting of a large quantity of lumber, &c.

FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.

nov 22

TO LET

At a reasonable RENT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A three-story brick House, (elegant and almost new) containing two parlours, a drawing room, three good chambers, &c. situated on Front, near Pine street.

Apply no. 120, South Front street.

november 22. 3t

400,000 *weight of choice St. Domingo COFFEE,*

FOR SALE BY

JAMES YARD.

november 22. d1ot

FOR SALE—by the SUBSCRIBERS,

An elegant assortment of Madrass HANDKERCHIEFS, by the bale.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

nov. 21. § Penn-street.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

(Price, in boards, 87 1-2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemical and Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. 6

Just Published, and now Selling,

By BENJAMIN DAVIES,

At his BOOK-STORE, No. 68, High-Street,

The AMERICAN REPOSITORY

AND

ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR 1798:

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT,

And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with two handsome Engravings,

One of which is depictive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.

Oct. 18.

Just published,

And to be sold at the Book-stores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 1. 2aw

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.

200 hhds Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5 Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes & qr. casks.
do. market do
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow Linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzery do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth street. *nov.* 10.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP

60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Just arrived.

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

642 hogsheads, 82 tierces 523 barrels 646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

Now Landing,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

30 hhds BRANDY
62 tierces, 14 half do. } RICE
7 hhds. Carolina TOBACCO

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

novemeer 18. 3t

Landing,

From on board the ship Edward, at Walnut-street Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine, of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. eotf

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Naxkeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov 7.—tu&f4w JOSEPH SIMS.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchill, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15.

1798

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 24.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thurſday, November 23.

Mr. Thomas Pinckney, from South Carolina (in the place of Mr. W. Smith, appointed miniſter to Portugal) and Mr. Claiborne, rom Tenneſſee (a newly elected member) appeared, and took the conſtitutional oath and their ſeats.

The hour of twelve being near at hand, the ſpeaker announced it, and a meſſage was ſent to the ſenate, to inform them they were met and ready to receive the communications of the Preſident of the United States, agreeably to his appointment.

The members of the ſenate attended accordingly, and about a quarter after twelve the Preſident of the United States (after viſiting the ſenate chamber) entered the houſe, accompanied by his ſecretary and the heads of departments, and after being ſeated, roſe and delivered the following SPEECH. [For which ſee yeſterday's Gazette.]

Having concluded his ſpeech, and delivered copies of it to the preſident pro tem. of the ſenate, and to the ſpeaker of the houſe of reprentatives, the preſident retired, the ſpeaker reſumed his chair, and the houſe being come to order, he, as uſual, read the ſpeech from the chair. This being done, on motion, it was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, and made the order for to-morrow. Ordered alſo to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS obſerved it was not uſual to attend to much buſineſs on the day the ſpeech was delivered; but he ſhould wiſh that they might take up the reſolution of the ſenate reſpecting the appointment of chaplains.

The motion was agreed to, and the reſolve of the ſenate having been read,

Mr. MACON objected to the form of it. If they were to agree to a reſolution of this kind, he hoped it would be in the uſual form. The ſenate, without their concurrence to the reſolution, had proceeded to elect a chaplain, which was contrary to former practice. They ought firſt, he ſaid, to have known that this houſe would agree to have chaplains, before they had proceeded to an election. He called for the reading of the reſolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS did not think the variation material.

Mr. VENABLE wiſhed to have the queſtion divided, as the reſolution and election were two diſtinct things. He therefore moved to ſtrike out the latter part

Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER ſaw no neceſſity for ſtriking out any part of the reſolution. It might be very well divided. He therefore moved that the ſenſe of the houſe might be firſt taken on the former part.

Mr. VENABLE conſented, and the firſt part was agreed to.

Mr WILLIAMS then moved that the houſe proceed to the election of a chaplain.—Agreed.

The Speaker informing the houſe that a previous nomination was neceſſary,

Mr. WILLIAMS nominated Dr. Green.

The ſergeant at arms was directed to collect the ballots, and Meſſrs. Griſwold and N. Smith were appointed tellers.

The votes being examined, Mr. Griſwold reported the reſult to be,

54 votes for Dr Green
6 for Dr. Prieſtly
3 for Dr. Blair
1 for General Williams
1 for Mr. Uſtick.

Dr. Green was of courſe declared duly elected.

After reading a few private petitions, which were referred to the committee of claims, the houſe adjourned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, dated Auguſt 26, to a merchant in Norfolk.

"We have been in much confuſion for a few days paſt, in conſequence of a very large amount in bad coin, having been imported into this colony by Ogden, Charrier and Co. they are cloſely confin'd in jail; at leaſt the latter. Ogden reſided in New-York. A total confiſcation of their property will take place."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, dated Auguſt 26 to the ſame.

"I am ſorry to tell you that the houſe of Charrier and Co. of Martinique, is broken: their property confiſcated.—Andrew decamped, and John in jail; owing to their having imported a large quantity of bad coin—ſeveral houſes have had their property confiſcated at Martinique for having a concern in this nefarious buſineſs. Joes gilt, 70,000l. worth of them were imported by Charrier and Co. alone, and all good coin had diſappeared."

FRENCH NOBILITY.

By Mr. Burke's ſtatement, the French nobility, before the revolution, were ſo reduced in numbers, that they did not much exceed 20,000, at leaſt of full grown men; and he adds, that as they have been very cruelly formed into entire corps of ſoldiers, it is eſtimated, that by the ſword and diſtempers in the field, they have not loſt leſs than 5,000 men; and if this courſe is purſued, it is to be ſuppoſed that the whole body of the French nobility may be extinguiſhed. Several hundreds have alſo periſhed by famine and various accidents. N. Y. Pap.

The terrible tribunal of the INQUISITION has been ſurpreſſed in Spain, and the event lately announced in the Madrid Gazette. This wiſe meaſure may probably encreaſe the number of Malcontents in that country. Thoſe who have loſt the ſituations which have held under that tribunal, may become the moſt active revolutioniſts. The ſtep from depotiſm to anarchy is but a ſhort one.

[*Loud. Pap.*]

Anecdote of the preſent Queen of Portugal.

The preſent queen of Portugal, in common with her countrymen, entertained a ſtrong predilection for the Engliſh nation. The protection they received from England in the laſt war with Spain, and the generous aſſiſtance of the Britiſh parliament at the time of the great earthquake, were held in grateful remembrance by every Portugueſe Previous to the queen's aeceſſion to the throne, ſhe had evinced a tendency to that religious frenzy and deſpondency with which ſhe is now ſo heavily afflicted; and as ſoon as ſhe had poſſeſſed herſelf of the reins of government, to ſhew her affection for the Engliſh nation, ſhe iſſued an ordinance, that every Engliſhman who would embrace the doctrines of the church of Rome ſhould receive a reward, amounting in currency to about four pounds, and a new ſuit of clothes; her ſucceſs more than equalled her expectations, not a Britiſh veſſel entered the Tagus but the men were one and all converted to as good catholics as money and clothes could make them, and as for the crews of the packets, they received the queen's bounty money (as they termed it) five or ſix times over, as they conſtantly complained on every return from Falmouth, of the ſtrong aſſaults their relatives and friends had made upon their newly adopted tenets: the queen at length diſcovered that the pious work ſhe had begun could not be accompliſhed, even if the whole riches of the Brazils had been put in requiſition, and the ordinance was revoked, to the great diſſatisfaction and chagrin of the Britiſh tars.—Morn. Chron.

At the trial of the Nore mutineers, one Vanker and was ſentenced to receive 80 laſhes; while the ſentence was reading, he roared out—"*Only* 80 *laſhes! I thought I was to be hanged. I wiſh you would give me them now, and let me be done with it.*"

NEW-YORK, November 22.

At a late hour laſt evening we received our London advices by the way of Greenock, which furniſh many details of information not handed to us before—We ſhall take them up to-morrow.

A London paper of the 27th Sept. ſtates, that gen. La Fayette and his companions in ſuffering are at length delivered from their long and painful captivity. They were releaſed upon the 27th of Auguſt.

The Britiſh parliament was to meet about the middle of this month.

From the Glaſgow Courier *of October* 5, *received by the Amſterdam Packet.*

Reflections, ſuggeſted by the recent conduct of the French government at Liſle.

A criſis more awful, more important, or more inſtructive than the preſent, is not to be found in the annals of any nation that ever exiſted on the earth. For eight years paſt have we been contemplating events as extraordinary as ever happened, and actions as monſtrous as ever diſgraced the unfortunate nature of our ſpecies. Mock trials, deriding juſtice, regicide, indiſcriminate proſcriptions, rivers of blood, and boaſted impiety, have inſulted intellect, and tortured ſenſation. Some ſtrong minds (I will not at preſent ſay whether miſtaken or not) have looked upon theſe horrors without ſhrinking in the hope of ultimate advantage to mankind; and, while the feeling heart has quivered under the impreſſion, have been bold enough to cry out, "It is to be endured, it ought to be endured, for the good of the world, for the ſake of poſterity."

But the foreſight of others (a foreſight now juſtified) led them not only to denounce the diabolical means, but to deny the boaſted end of meliorating the lot of man. Men of reading and of reflection have looked into the page of hiſtory, have compared paſt with the preſent times, and have ſeen the ſame utopian chimeras formerly giving birth to convulſions and revolutions, which they have obſerved conſtantly ending in tyranny and oppreſſion. Thence they have deprecated the iſſue of the preſent chimeras in France, and, though of different parties in domeſtic politics, have ſet themſelves to oppoſe their influence with heart and hand, with fortune and with life. Theſe are the real philoſophers of the age; and whether they be ſtateſmen or individuals, ſeamen, ſoldiers, or citizens, they are the true friends to genuine and attainable happineſs, and their philoſophy is the wiſdom of ages.

If the nature of man were uncorrupt, if he were a perfectly virtuous and pious creature, there would be little occaſion to diſpute the ſuperiority of forms of government; juſtice and benevolence would govern all his actions, and aſcertain all his rights. We know that the end of government is to cruſh vice, and to cultivate virtue, which includes every right of man; but whether monarchy or republicaniſm contributes moſt to this genuine end, has been a conſtant debate both among the antients and the modeins. It is not my intention to take up time in a renewal of this ſubject, on which I ſhall only ſay, that experience evinces that the ſeeds of tyranny and oppreſſion are at leaſt as profuſely ſcattered in the latter as in the former mode of government. Was there ever a republic, however pure it ſet out in principle, that did not ſoon verge to abſolute power, and terminate in the deſpotiſm of one or many rulers.

Revolutions, after blood had ceaſed to flow, and the tumult of events to aſtoniſh, are found to be little more than changes of adminiſtration. When the vices of war diſcontinue, the vices of peace ſucceed; and when it is too late, the people at length begin to perceive that the change has been wrought chiefly for the gratification of intriguing men, whoſe education inſpired them with an ambition which their exiſting rank in ſociety did not favour. Is not the hiſtory of France itſelf, ſince the year 1789, an unequivocal teſtimony of the juſtneſs of theſe aſſertions. The firſt conſtitution ſeemed to promiſe the nation happineſs; but, after the triumph of the firſt ambitious demagogues, what a rapid ſucceſſion of tyrants ſeized upon the government! The convulſion ſhook the country to its foundation; the firmneſs of the land was loſt; the people knew not their way, but waded thro' the quag that had been produced, from which iſſued wills-o'-the-wiſp to miſlead themſelves and other nations; and ſtill are they wading after theſe meteors.

Without renewing an inveſtigation of the propriety or impropriety of the war, we feel that the burden has been great. Indeed it has been ſo much felt, that even the firmneſs of a very reſolute adminiſtration gave way to it. Twice have we ſeen this adminiſtration, againſt their better judgment, alive to the preſſure of the time adviſing his majeſty to the condeſcenſion of ſending ambaſſadors to France. It has been ſaid that his miniſters were not ſincere in a deſire of peace. They could have but one motive to induce ſincerity, and that was the burden of the war. The whole of lord Malmeſbury's firſt embaſſy is a picture of the ſtruggles between conſcientious conſiſtency, attached to the laſting intereſts of this country, and the melancholy deſire of temporary ſpite.

But the ſincerity or inſincerity of the Britiſh miniſters was little to the purpoſe, if there were not ſincerity on the ſide of France. Were her rulers ſincere; The ſine qua non at Paris, and ſtill more, the recent inſults at Liſle, are deciſive proofs of their inſincerity. Is there a Briton that would have yielded to the deſpotic terms propoſed in the French metropolis? Is there one of us whoſe blood does not boil with indignation at what has now driven the ambaſſador home? Peace is not to be obtained. However deſirable for us, however deſirable for the ſake of humanity, it is inconſiſtent with the intereſt of the ruling faction at Paris, who are intent upon erecting military deſpotiſm and whom, therefore it behoves to maintain the military, as they cannot otherwiſe ſafely depoſe of them.

Is there a man in this country whoſe eyes are not now open to the deſigns of thoſe who are the preſent directors of French politics, and to the motives of their conduct? Do we not plainly ſee the uſe they have made of power? and are we not aware of their dread of diſbanding their armies? Yes, my countrymen! more blood is to be ſhed, more burdens are to be borne. From our poſition and relative politics, we are neceſſarily implicated in the derangements of France, as in a ſtreet on fire, we pull down one houſe voluntarily to ſave the remainder, ſo is it become the wiſdom of the juncture to ſacrifice ſome part of our pecuniary reſources in order to ſecure the reſt. As we cannot obtain peace on any terms poſſibly to be complied with by a great nation, in fact on no terms, we are called upon by the principles of ſelf-preſervation, as well as of honour, to produce and to combine our means as well pecuniary as perſonal, in order to aſſert the dignity of our country, and repel the arrogance of our enemies.

The reſources of Britain are not to be eaſily exhauſted, is ſhe to be driven into ſubmiſſion: ſhe is, indeed, again driven to the ſword, and will yet conquer, if her ſons be but unanimous. It is not ſome unſucceſsful attempts of invading France that can make us deſpair. Invaſion is ever difficult; but the glorious and unparrelleled ſucceſſes of our navy, and the actual poſition of its fleets, give us earneſt that the day may arrive when our foes ſhall ſue for peace. They flatter themſelves we ſhall be cruſhed by domeſtic diſcontents ariſing from the neceſſary burdens by which the means of oppoſing them are to be obtained; but, happily their conduct, their perfidious conduct, is calculated to unite the hearts of the nation, to draw forth with cheerfulneſs thoſe very means, to diſappoint her malice, and to puniſh her inſolence.

The following is ſtated to be the number and diſpoſition of the French troops in the territories of Friuli and Venice:—

	Men.
General Bernadotte's diviſion at Udna	9,000
General Victor's diviſion, poſted at Gemona, Oſopo, and St. Daniel's	8,000
General Serrurier's diviſion at Treviſo	6,000
General Maſſena's diviſion at Padua	13,000
General Angereau's diviſion at Verona	9,000
General Delmas' diviſion at Fulluno & Baſſana	8,000
General Baraguay Hilliers' diviſion at Venice	10,000
Total,	67,000

PROVIDENCE, November 6.

"The hon. Ray Greene, Eſq. a Senator from this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, ſet out for the Seat of Government on Monday laſt. He was eſcorted with military honours from the venerable ſeat of his forefathers in Warwick, on his way, by that veteran corps, under the orders of col. Whitmarſh, the Kentiſh Guards, to which he belongs, and who boaſt of a gen. Greene and a gen. Varnum, heretofore of their number."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Nov. 21.

MR. BLAUVELT,

I furniſh you with the following anecdote for your publication, as thinking it too good to be confined in a ſmall circle.

At the civic feaſt lately in this town, a gentleman obſerved to a citizen, that it was a pity he had not been born in the King of Pruſſia's dominions, as his ſize would have been noticed at court. Replyed, that he then would have been a ſlave, and that he had rather be thought the meaneſt man in the American republic, than the *ſecond* in any deſpotic monarchy on earth. The PRESIDENT of the United States nobly rejoined, and I, the *firſt*.

ADJUTANT GENERAL's OFFICE.

The adjutant general having reported the dates of brigadier general Doughty's commiſſion and brigadier general Giles's commiſſion, it appears they are as early as any in the ſtate, and from the convenience which will reſult from their relative ſituations, they are directed to take command as brigadiers of the detachment of militia ordered for duty, and to be prepared accordingly, after which they will receive their orders from major general Frelinghuyſen, who commands the detachment. It is expected that all the returns directed by general orders, will be immediately completed and forwarded, that the report of the ſtate of the third detachment may be made to the ſecretary of war, and no excuſe for omiſſion will be received. It is with pleaſure the commander in chief received from the adjutant general a report of the military manner in which the officers and dragoons performed the honorable ſervice, of receiving and conducting the Preſident of the United States through the ſtate to the ſeat of government. Nothing leſs could be expected from cavalry ſo well diſciplined; but the alacrity and activity diſplayed on the occaſion, did honor to the ſeveral troops, and claims the juſt tribute of applauſe. Beſides the cavalry, the different companies of artillery and infantry, who have alſo been reported by the adjutant general as attending on this occaſion, deſerve and receive the approbation and thanks of the commander in chief, for their exertions and propriety of conduct.

By order of the commander in chief,

ANT. W. WHITE,
Adjutant General.

November 14, 1797.

HARRISBURGH, Nov. 15.

On Monday laſt agreeable to notice given, the company of the Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Matthew Henry, paraded at this place,—their co mander in a very animated addreſs, informed them the occaſion of their meeting, when the young gentlemen unanimouſly offered their ſervices as part of the quota of this ſtate—to hold themſelves in readineſs to march when called upon.

BALTIMORE, November 21.

Captain Wilſon, of the brig Marcus, writes from St. Thomas to his owner here, that three days after leaving this port, his cook, James Thompſon, was taken ſick and died, and that a few days afterwards three of his crew, Cole, Charles and James, mutinied and denied to do their duty. They had provided themſelves with piſtols, and ſwore together in Baltimore, to take the veſſel and carry her into ſome French port, and get her condemned. They even told the captain, they did not come out with an intention of returning home, but that they intended to go on board a French privateer at Tortola.—The mutiny continued four hours, but fortunately falling in with the Amiable Britiſh igate, he put thoſe three deſperadoes on board her.

He alſo writes that the French have left off taking American veſſels.

This day arrived, ſhip Mount Vernon, from Liverpool, which ſhe left the 12th September, in her came ſeveral paſſengers.—Nothing new.

"ROTTERDAM, September 24.

"Mr. GERRY has at laſt arrived, and your negociators are on their way to Paris. *We hope they will be ſucceſsful*, and are not without hope they will.

The above is received in a letter per the Adelaide, by a reſpectable gentleman in this city.

Married, on Turſday evening laſt, Mr. CHARLES LEWIS, of Connecticutt, to the amiable Miſs MARGARET BARRON, of this city.

From the *WEEKLY ADVERTISER.*

READING, Nov. 18th 1797

Laſt Saturday morning, Sentence of Death was pronounced on BENJAMIN BAILEY.

SENTENCE paſſed by Judge RUSH,

on BENJAMIN BAILEY, for the murder of *JOST FOLHABER.*

YOU have had a fair and impartial Trial—the Witneſſes were examined in your preſence, you ſelected your own Jury, and have been ably and zealouſly defended by your Council. When we ſee a man ſent out of the world in the Adminiſtration of juſtice, under circumſtances like theſe, it muſt be *Guilt* alone that bears him down. The Evidence on your Trial, made ſo ſtrong an Impreſſion, as to combine in one Sentiment againſt you, the Court, the Jury, and the Byſtanders.

As you have but a ſhort Time to live in *this* World, and as there is no hope of Pardon from any *earthly* Hand, let me urge you to ſeek a Pardon from *above*.

It is the Conſolation of the Wretched and the Guilty, that GOD is infinitely merciful—but it ſhould be remembered, that he is merciful, not to *him* who continues in the Practice of Sin, but to him *only* who repents, and utterly forſakes it.

Be aſſured, the Queſtion is not, whether you muſt repent of your Sins—*that* is certain, ſooner or later.—But the Queſtion is, whether it is not better to repent in this World, where your Repentance may be attended with the happieſt Effects—than to repent *hereafter*, when it will anſwer no other End, but to encreaſe your Torment.

You have been guilty of Murder in its moſt horrid Form—deliberate, cruel, and remorſeleſs.—You have imbrued your Hands in innocent Blood, for the Sake of a little Money; and though the Water of the Mountain, hath waſhed the Stain from your Garments, and your Hands; yet Oceans of Water can never waſh away the Stain of Guilt from your Conſcience. Nothing but the efficacious and all cleanſing Blood of a SAVIOUR, can poſſibly do this—To this Blood you muſt apply, as the only Remedy for a Soul polluted with Sin.

Be adviſed therefore immediately—anxiouſly and ſolicitouſly, to ſet about the great Duty of Repentance, and working out your ſalvation with Fear and Trembling.

You have not a Moment to loſe;—Exert yourſelf—and if you have never prayed *before*, ſtrive to pray *now* for the firſt Time; for Prayer is the *very* Breath of Heaven—and without it, there is no Religion, no Repentance—no Pardon on Earth.

Weep over your Sins—and if you cannot ſo much as look up to offended Heaven, perhaps you may with Eyes towards the Earth, ſmite your Breaſt, and both feel, and expreſs the fervent Wiſh of the Publican.

Weep (I ſay) over the Blood of Folhaber; for if you go out of the World with his Blood on your Conſcience, it will torment and wring your Soul with unceaſing Agonies and Horror.

You die an early Victim to public Juſtice, and are cut off in the Morning of your Days—But to him who is pardoned by his God, it is of no importance at whatever Period, or in whatever Manner he is cut off. Nor is any Life ſufficiently long, though it be extended to a thouſand Years, which is devoted to ſcenes of Guilt and Folly, and at a Cloſe of which the unhappy Man is found unreconciled to his GOD.

To conclude—let me adviſe you to ſend for ſome pious Clergyman, to converſe freely with you, on your preſent diſtracted Condition, and more alarming Proſpects—And who knows but your polluted Spirit may yet become white and pure, and hereafter ſhine in the heavenly World, in full poſſeſſion of ineſtimable Glory and Felicity.

The Sentence which the Law preſcribes, and this Court awards is this;—You ſhall be taken from hence to the Place from whence you came—and from thence to the Place of Execution, and there be hanged by the Neck, until you are dead.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, September 22.

Yeſterday advice was received at Lloyd's of the capture of the rich homeward-bound Portugueſe fleet from the Brazils, by the French. The cargoes are extremely valuable.

The following are, we underſtand, the circumſtances which led to lord Malmeſbury's quitting Liſle. On the arrival there of the two new French commiſſioners, Treilhard, and Bonniere, they waited on lord Malmeſbury, and delivered to him the ultimatum of the directory, which contained all the prepoſterous demands of the French government, which were originally made thro M. Letourneur.—Theſe were—that Great-Britain ſhould reſtore all the conqueſts ſhe had made during the war; and France and her allies be moreover indemnified to a very large amount. This was to be the baſis of the negociation; but Trielhard obſerved, that there were alſo many other points to be diſcuſſed after theſe preliminaries were agreed on. He then aſked, in a very peremptory tone of lord Malmeſbury, whether he was prepared to accept this baſis: to which his lordſhip replied—that his inſtructions did not allow him to do ſo, but that if this was the ultimatum of the directory, he would tranſmit it to his court. Treilhard then ſaid, that his lordſhip had better go back himſelf to procure freſh powers; and when he had received them, he ſhould be happy to meet him again at Liſle. Here the matter ended; and next day lord Malmeſbury left the place.

On his way home, the people every where expreſſed the moſt ſincere regret at the negociation being broken off; but the ſyſtem of terror lately revived in France, prevented many of thoſe demonſtrations which would have been ſhewn, had the public opinion been left to its own bias.

A declaration from the court of St. James's to the different courts of Europe, founded on the refuſal of the new government of France to make peace, has been drawn up, and will very ſhortly be publiſhed.

Yeſterday a council was held at lord Grenville's office, at which were preſent the earl of Chatham, earl of Liverpool, earl Spencer, duke of Portland, lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas. Lord Malmeſbury attended the meeting, which commenced at twelve o'clock, and was not over till three, when the reſult was ſent to his majeſty at Windſor.

Mr. Windham is expected in town this day from Birmingham; an expreſs having been ſent him of the arrival of lord Malmeſbury from Liſle.

An expreſs has been alſo ſent after the marquis Cornwallis, requeſting his attendance in town.

Government diſpatches are to be ſent off this day to his majeſty's miniſters at the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh.

Yeſterday a foreign courier ſet off for Portugal from the ambaſſador's houſe in ſouth Audley-ſtreet.

We underſtand from moſt reſpectable authority, that parliament will not be convened till the month of November next, at ſooneſt; nor will the public ſervice require any more money to be wanted till the beginning of January, beſides what has been voted by parliament.

Notwithſtanding the ſudden interruption to the negociation, the public confidence ſeems to be rapidly recovering after an alarm of only a few hours. The purchaſes of ready money ſtock were yeſterday very great, and the funds roſe near one per cent. on the general price of the preceding day.

It is very generally ſuſpected that the firſt large ſpeculation made in our funds for a riſe, was in a great meaſure nominal between the perſons concerned in it; and that the funds were run up only with a view of taking advantage of the high price to ſell. There is no doubt but the ſpeculation was ſet on foot at Paris by thoſe who were in the ſecret of lord Malmeſbury's diſmiſſal; and it is hardly neceſſary to add, that a gang of more profligate knaves is not in exiſtence.

The following tragi-comic anecdote of what paſſed between Rewbell and Talleyrand Perigord a few days previous to the late arbitrary proceedings of the directory, furniſhes a juſt idea of the *dignified conduct* which characterizes the preſent illuſtrious ſovereigns of France.

Talleyrand Perigord having attended the directory in the cuſtomary diſcharge of his official buſineſs, was addreſſed by Rewbell in the following manner: "What news, citizen miniſter?"—"There might be very good news, citizen director, if you entertained but the wiſh."—"What do you mean?"—"I mean ſome trifling ſacrifices on your part to give peace to Europe."—"Vile emigrant! exclaimed Rewbell, (ſeizing a candleſtick) you are no better than the others." He immediately attempted to ſtrike the ex-biſhop, but the latter laid hold of the director's arm, and in the ſcuffle dropped his port-folio. Rewbell took it up, and ſeized it with both hands, knocked the prelate down, and continued drubbing him until he was quite exhauſted. It was with difficulty that Perigord muſtered up ſtrength enough to creep out of the directorial chamber; for the chaſtiſement was ſo ſevere, that he was two days after confined to his bed. We have reaſon to know that this anecdote is perfectly true.

The French triumvirs having laid the plan of the late revolution on the table where the ſittings of the directory were held, ſat down to play at cards, until the arrival of their two colleagus. When Barthelemy entered the room, they deſired him to look at the project; and in the mean time they continued their party. Barthelemy having peruſed the plan, declared that he could not conſent to it, and he was immediately deſired to retire, as they aſſured him of their determination to carry it into effect. He was arreſted the inſtant he left the place.

Carnot came in ſoon after, and having

read the project, requested he might be allowed some time before he made up his mind on this subject. He was also desired to withdraw, and being arrested in the gallery where Barthelemy was taken, he attempted to draw his sword. Barras, who had left the room with an intention of following Carnot, came behind him, and stabbed him with a dagger in his back. His body was immediately taken away, and buried in the vaults of the Luxemburgh. The triumvirs then finished their *game*, and began the *revolution*.

Captain Cotes has been hitherto prevented, by the want of a passport, from visiting Paris, in his new capacity as agent for the exchange of prisoners; and it is now become a matter of doubt, whether, in the present disposition of the directory, he will venture to trust himself there.

Government, we understand, have come to a determination not to permit any French officer, of the rank of captain, to be exchanged, until the liberation of sir Sidney Smith shall have been assented to.

The known tendency of the conqueror of Italy to rhodomontade, is infinitely exceeded on a late occasion, by Moreau. General Buonaparte can only find a solitary plot in a port-folio, while the commander of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, can, on the emergency of the moment, find proofs by *waggon loads*.

In the Spanish ship which is prize to the Raven, is a coffin, containing the body of a grandee, that was sent from the Havannah to be interred in Old Spain. The jacktars insist upon over-hauling the old gentleman, as they suspect he has got the *dust* with him.

General Thureau, the author of the history of the war of La Vendee, is again employed, and is gone to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to serve under Hoche.

The Sans Joaquim, Santa Cruz, Trinidade, Modena Delz, Truenzo, Piadade, Roa Nova, Patrouina, Alegria, Carolina, Boa Fi, Bernardo, and St. Teraza, from the Brazils to Oporto, with eight or ten other ships, from the Brazils, are taken by the French; and also a ship from Liverpool, for Martinique, and one from London for Jamaica.

The America, Tucker, from Wiscasset to Liverpool, has been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the Bellona man of war.

—

HARWICH, SEPT. 20.

This morning was brought into this harbour a French lug-sail privateer, captured on the Dutch coast by one of his majesty's frigates. She is a remarkable fine vessel, only six months old, pierced for 16 guns, most of which were thrown overboard in chace—her complement of men 63. This vessel sails very fast, and during her cruize of five months, has taken 14 English ships, and sunk two, and most probably would not have been captured, had it not blown a gale of wind.

FRANCE.

—

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Message to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 4th Complementary day, 5th year.

Citizen Representatives.

The executive directory has received the two messages which you addressed to them yesterday, concerning the exceptions proposed to the dispositions of the law of the 19th Fructidor, relative to emigrants. You will find annexed the report which has been made on this subject to the directory by the minister of general police, to which the directory refers you.

L. M. Revelliere Lepeax, President.
Legarde, Secretary General.

Report to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors,

The law of the 19th Fructidor, occasioned by the dangers to which the royal conspirators have exposed the constitution of the republic, bears the marks of that spirit of grandeur and of wisdom, which has directed the progress of the two powers in the late circumstances; it has been received with transport throughout the republic; the French people have received it as a solemn pledge of the loyalty of the legislative body, and thanks be to it, history will not have a single excess with which to reproach so remarkable an epoch.

The execution of this salutary law will deliver the republic from its greatest enemies, the emigrants and turbulent priests. Its dispositions are simple and humane; it calls not for the blood of men who have only signalized their return to the territory of the republic, but by trouble, revolt and assassinations. It expels them only from a country, to the laws of which they refuse to submit themselves.

The advantages of this measure are immense, inappreciable; its inconveniences light and partial.

You ask me, citizen directors, what are the exceptions which it will be possible to make to the dispositions of the 15th article of this law. You inform me, at the same time, that the legislature have proposed to except from that article the persons mentioned in the list of emigrants by the administration of foreign departments, and that the council of five hundred have sent back to you the petitions of two soldiers who complain that they have been unjustly proscribed.

To make this circumstance an exception, would be to destroy the principal law.

Doubtless well founded complaints exist; doubtless some citizens, public functionaries, a small number even of the defenders of the country, may find themselves included in this law; but the magistrates of a great nation, the legislators, cannot sacrifice to the interest of a few citizens that of a whole nation. It is this day demonstrated that the rebel emigrants and priests ought to be banished from the French soil, or that the constitution and the republic must be exposed to the hazards of a civil war, and all its calamities.

In vain will it be said, that to except from this law, such or such a class of citizens is not to agree to destroy it; experience has shewn us that when a principle is once attacked, interest and malevolence know how to profit by it, so as to render null the most severe law.

It is with similar exceptions that but lately we had nearly recalled the emigrants, as fugitives of the Lower Rhine, as fugitives of Toulon, and as fugitives of the colonies. Citizen Directors, the most constitutional law is that which drives away emigrants from the republic.

How easy it is to deceive on questions of emigration, by captious reasonings, and by apparent authentic proofs! Have I not recently made known to you the frauds practised by a great number of emigrants, who, by corruption, have got their names substituted in the place of republican volunteers, usurping the glorious title of defenders of their country, and claiming the merit due to such. How many others, if the proposed exception should be adopted, would equivocate as to the spot of their residence, and would by a thousand pretences elude the provisions of the law. By such an exception all the emigrants would remain.

Yes, Citizen Directors, I hesitate not to declare to you, that the safety of the republic depends upon the strict execution of the law of the 19th Fructidor.

The partizans of royalty and accomplices of the late conspirators, are far from believing themselves vanquished; already you know, that they assassinate in several departments, republican functionaries; important communications which have lately come to your hand, have developed to you the vast plan of destruction and death, which, by the measures of the 18th Fructidor, you prevented the bloody execution of; and when, to arrest so many misfortunes and crimes, the French nation contented itself by removing from its bosom its acknowledged enemies, it is feared to exercise this grand act of justice, because, by doing so, they may wound the interest of a few citizens! The most equitable law is that which contains the least of injustice. None more than myself, Citizen Directors can bear witness of your constant solicitude to distinguish the innocent from the guilty.

I have to the utmost of my power supported this principle of justice, and every day since the passing the law of the 18th of Fructider last, has been marked by the conviction of a great number of citizens, that either error or malevolence had enrolled on the list of emigrants.

As to any thing else, the legislative body may be easy, you have in your hands, and have already made use of the means of government which will alleviate that in which the vigour of the law might appear rigid, and which will prevent the innocent from being included with the guilty.

As for my part, I must confess to you, I look upon the entire execution of the law, to be as just as it is indispensable. By it, you cut the thread of those dark plots which have been formed against the public tranquility; by it, at length, the republic throws off, without any effort, those who were tearing her to pieces.

Destroy this law, and you compromise the safety of the constitution, even to hesitate to maintain it, is a public calamity.

SOTIN.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, November 17.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

—

PARIS, September 24.

BUONAPARTE—GENERAL IN CHIEF.
Head-Quarters, at Passeriano, 25th Fructidor.

SOLDIERS,

We will celebrate the 1st Vendemaire, the epoch most dear to the French: it will be a day most celebrated in the annals of the world.

It is from this day that the foundation of the Republic, the organization of a great nation, the call of a great nation to astonish and console the world by its destinies, is dated.

Soldiers—separated from your country and triumphant over Europe, they were preparing chains for you; you knew it—you have spoken; the people awaked and marked out the traitors, and already they were in irons.

You will hear, by the Proclamation of the Executive Directory what the private enemies of the soldiery, and particularly of the divisions of the army of Italy, were conspiring. That preference does us honor—the hatred of Traitors, Tyrants and Slaves will be in history our best title to glory and immortality.

We return thanks to the courage of the First Magistrates of the Republic, to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse and of the Interior, to the patriots, to the representatives who have remained faithful to the destiny of France;—they have done by one blow what we have been doing for the country these six years.

BUONAPARTE.

—

LONDON, October 2.

Mr. Vick did not carry dispatches to France as was so industriously reported on Friday night; but carried papers for lord Grenville in the usual way in which that noble Lord transacts the public business. No proposition has been made to the French; and it is expected that a state paper, or a collection of papers, will speedily be made public, giving an account of the conduct of the negociation at Lisle. The principal agents have been daily employed in the preparation of this manifesto for some time past.

Camille Jordan is said to have been imprisoned at Middlebourg soon after his arrival in Holland. Suard, editor of the Nouvelle Politiques, Pastoret, and Boissy d'Anglas are arrived in Switzerland.

October 3.

Yesterday evening a French flag of truce arrived at Dover, by which a M. Meclue, a French courier, brought a dispatch from the commissioners of the directory, addressed to lord Malmesbury. This dispatch was instantly sent off by a special messenger to London, where it arrived at two o'clock this morning. We cannot take upon us to state the nature of this communication. It may be merely the answer of the commissioners to the letter written by lord Malmesbury, which has been so much the subject of discussion; but to which ministers have said, they expected no favorable answer. This day will prove to us, whether the French directory have relaxed from their demands or not. It shall be our study to procure the best information for our readers on a matter so truly interesting to them.

At the same time a Danish vessel arrived with passengers, and by this vessel we have Paris journals up to Friday last the 29th inst. They do not contain any interesting news. Nothing decisive has occurred at Udine. The armies remain in the same positions, and though there appears to be some alarm of commotion in the provinces, it is feeble and unsupported.

No account is yet given of the new Republic on the left bank of the Rhine, except what the Journals have received like ourselves through the German prints, and it seems to pass over as a common event, unworthy of occupying a place in the public mind.

The escort of the Deputies, under summary judgment of transportation arrived at Rochfort on the 21st of Sept. they were embarked the same day at noon, and the wind being favorable they were expected in a few hours to be out of sight.—Thus the execrable sentence of these men, without trial, is carried into effect, and the wretched imitators of their tyranny in every country of the world, will have to quote their example of injustice for the persecution of the men whose opinions they dread. Whether these men were guilty or innocent is foreign to the question. It is only by trial that Justice could be satisfied. [*Morn. Chron.*]

—

La Fayette was liberated Aug. 27. Previous to which the Emperor asked of him a declaration.—The items of the demand may be conceived from the following, which was the effect:

DECLARATION *of* GEN. LA FAYETTE,
Dated Olmutz, Aug. 26, 1797.

The commission with which the marquis de Chasteller is intrusted, appears to relate to three points:

1. His imperial Majesty wishes to ascertain the true state of our situation at Olmutz—I am not disposed to prefer any complaint upon the subject; the detailed circumstances respecting it may be found in the letters, received or sent back, which were transmitted by my wife to the Austrian government; and if his imperial majesty is not satisfied by reading over the orders sent in his name from Vienna, I am willing to give the marquis de Chasteller any information he may think proper to desire.

2. His majesty the Emperor and King, wishes to be assured that, upon my release, I shall immediately set out for America.—I have frequently signified this to have been my intention. But, as an answer, under the present circumstances, might seem to admit the right of exacting such a condition, I do not judge it proper to comply with this demand.

3. His majesty the Emperor and King, does me the honor to signify to me that the principles which I profess, being incompatible with the security of the Austrian government, it is his pleasure that I should not re-enter his dominions without his special permission—I have duties from which I am not at liberty to withdraw myself. I am under obligations of duty to the United States—above all, I am under obligations of duty to France, and I can contract no engagement inconsistent with those rights which my country holds over me. With these exceptions, I can assure the general marquis de Chasteller, that it is my invariable resolution never to set foot on any territory, subject to his majesty the King of Bohemia and Hungary; consequently I, the undersigned, engage myself to his majesty the Emperor and King, never, at any time, to enter into any of his hereditary dominions, without having first obtained his special permission, provided this engagement is not understood to contravene the right my country holds over me.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

The Directory invited General La Fayette, to return to France, and this invitation has been renewed since the late revolution. He will no doubt accept the invitation, and go to Paris, to acknowledge the obligations that he is under for the interference of the Directory is his favour, but we understand he is going to Spa or Aix-la-Chapelle to take the waters for the recovery of his health.

The Orrington, American Indiaman, was attacked in the British Channel, by a French Privateer. She had means of defence and used them. The privateer struck to her; when she was bid to sheer off, but to be more careful for the future of meddling with Americans.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, senopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 24.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount of subscriptions received, for the use of the Sick Poor of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, continued from the 2nd of November 1797.

	Dlls.	Cts.
	3086	91
Received since,		
Of John Rediger his subscription	3	0
Of Matthew Clarkson, late Mayor of Philadelphia.	35	0
Of Huy Cr. Vanvagenen of Newton Long Island, his Ditto.	50	0
Of Thomas Leacock and Thomas Parker	3	33
Of Joseph Habersham Esq. remitted him from Portsmouth New-Hampshire, viz.		
The subscriptions of sundry inhabitants there	220	0
Ditto of a small religious society called Independents, of the same City.	44	25
Ditto the donation of the south Parish of Portsmouth.	50	0
	314	25
Total received from the 2nd of November to the 23d of November 1797, is——	3492	49

Published by order of the Committee.

SAMUEL COATES, Treasurer.

—

HEALTH-OFFICE,
23d November, 1797.

Resolved, that the thanks of this Board be presented to Mr. JAMES SMITH, late of New-York, for his voluntary, disinterested, and benevolent services during the late contagious fever, and that the same be published.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL HODGDON,
Chairman.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Holland, to his friend in this city, dated September 18.

"The two envoys from the southern and middle parts of the United States arrived here to day from the Hague, at which place they had waited a fortnight for the arrival of Mr. Gerry; they are now on their way to Paris, hoping to be joined by that gentleman either on their route, or soon after their arrival at that city.

"Three of directory, viz. Reveilliere Lepeaux, Barras, and Rubel, by means of the armies, (who were induced by misrepresentations to believe that the legislature were concerned in a plot for the re-establishment of royalty in France) have seized one of the other members of the directory, Barthelemy. Carnot, the remaining director would have been seized also, had he not made his escape; fifty four members of the legislature have been seized also—the great general Pichegru is among these.

"In effecting this revolution the constitution has not been in the least regarded; the directory sure of the support of the armies, have trampled it under foot, and yet have had the address to make those armies believe, that it was the only way to preserve the constitution.

"If you will read the 69th article of the French constitution, which forbids the marching of troops within twelve leagues of the seat of the legislature, you will see how that has been violated.

"After the seizure of these men, an accusation against them was sent to the remnant of the legislature, assembled in a hasty and unconstitutional manner, and without being heard or suffered to appear in their own defence, were sentenced to banishment (where the directory pleased)—by that legislature, the constitution has expressly forbidden to pronounce any greater punishment than reprimand, arrest during eight days, and confinement during three days.—Why not send them before that court expressly pointed out by the constitution for their trial? it could not be doubted but that this court would also have been sufficiently overawed to pronounce the will of the directory. But why not suffer them to be heard before the legislature? that prostrate legislature which returned *thanks* for its own humiliation. The fact is, the accusation was supported by such flimsy testimony, they were afraid the appearance of these men would shake it off. It does not appear that testimony was produced against any but Pichegru; and as he is most feared, that against him is produced in full length: it is a conversation which is said to have passed between Pichegru and an emigrant, while Pichegru was at the head of his army. This emigrant has told it to a second, who told it to a third, and this third emigrant is said to have put it in writing more than a year after he had heard it—and this writing is said to have been found by Buonaparte, (who is an inveterate enemy of Pichegru's.) To the first Pichegru is made to *unbosom* himself in his first conversation, without having ever before seen him, and without his being able to advance any thing, to prove he was not a spy from the Jacobins, to whom this general is extremely odious, but who merely told him that he came from Conde. The conversation was relative to a restoration of royalty in France, and Pichegru for a stipulated price was to proclaim it at the head of his army.

"Would you as a magistrate have received this as testimony on the trial of a warrant for a shilling.

"But the plan is said to have failed, because Pichegru wished to associate in the plan the Austrians, and Conde objected to this, because the Austrians by this means would have a share of the honor of effecting the counter-revolution. Would Conde have rejected the plan on this account because these very Austrians with whom he had associated himself, and with whom he had fought for this very purpose were to share the glory of enslaving a numerous people? In my opinion he would not.

But had Pichegru been desirous of effecting a counter-revolution would he have resigned his command in an army where he was adored and where he could do more towards effecting the object than any where else, and retire so poor as to be obliged to sell his horses from his inability to keep them? I think he would not."

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, dated at Paris, 28—29.

"As for news I have none but what you know, I suppose—the 18th Fructidor has been heard of, no doubt. The Commissioners, Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, arrived here last night—Mr. Gerry is expected to day. We cannot say what may be the event but expect they will be favorably received, and hope may may be successful.

"Sept. 29. I have not learnt any thing worthy your notice since yesterday."

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MARRIED—Last evening, Mr. JAMES PAUL, of house of Watson and Paul, merchants of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH RODMAN, of Burlington.

—

The British Parliament is prorogued to November 2.

Sir Benjamin Hammett, knight and alderman is elected Lord Mayor of London, for the ensuing year.

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"*An Englishman*" and "*Medicus*" are received—they shall appear as soon as possible.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

—

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

—

From the journal of the ship Concord, Captain Thompson, arrived on Sunday from Batavia, we have extracted the following further information, which no doubt will be acceptable to many of our friends.

While Capt. Thompson lay at Batavia, the following vessels arrived from the United States:

June 17. Snow Panther, Wimpney, Boston 6 months, 12 days.

Sune 30. Bark Eliza, Hodge, Salem, 6 mo. 16 days.

3d. Brig Olive Branch, Lambert, Salem, 6 mo. Ship Minerva, Loring, Boston, 7 months

5th. Ship Four Sisters, Wrey, Boston, 7 months.

Sailed for the United States

7th. Ship Eliza, Hutchings, for Boston.
Brig Star, Brickmore, ditto-
Snow John and Joseph, Clark, with a cargo of arrack, for Tranquebar.
8th. Ship John Jay, Haswell, Boston.
17th. Governor Bowdoin, Olive, do.
29th. Snow Panther, Whimpney, intending to touch at the Isle of France.
Aug. 1st, Brig Olive Branch, Lambert, Bencoolen; bark Eliza, Hodges, Salem.
Capt. Maitland in the ship Grace, of New-York touched at Batavia, to 26th July, and proceeded on to Canton.
Captain Thompson, left at Batavia, ship Four Sisters, Wrey, Minerva, Loring, of Boston, to sail for home soon after him.
The Concord sailed from our capes in February last, and performed her voyage in 9 months and five days.

—

New-York, Nov. 23.

ARRIVED

Brig Chatham, Stanwood,	Jamaica 27
Barque Eliza,	Africa
Schr. Ariel, Lowry,	Cayenne 32

For Amsterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master,
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

☞ St. Andrews' Society.

THE Members of St. Andrews' Society, will please to take notice, that as their Anniversary happens this year on a Fast Day, to be observed by an order of the Synod of Philadelphia, to which community many of the members belong; it is therefore judged proper to defer the Celebration thereof, until Friday, the first of December, at O'Ellers' Hotel.

The members are requested to apply for tickets of admission to any of the assistants, viz. Messrs. Thomas Leiper, Gavin Hamilton, jun. James Henderson, Robert Henderson, William H. Tod, Esq. or Dr. Andrew Spence.

The officers are desired to attend at one o'clock; dinner to be on the table at three.

By order of the Board,
RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.
november 24. dtiD

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respect to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

The Commissioners.

For alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, have removed their office to the Old Court House, High Street.

EDWARD GARRIGUES, Secretary.
13th mo. 18. 1w.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontigniac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street, HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the fifth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, *South Front Street*,

HAVE FOR SALE,

100 Hogsheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,

ALSO,

50 Pipes of Bonrdeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine.

Oct. 17. tawtf

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14.

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 5tuwmwsif

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass Aug. 29.—22w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses ave the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. eoim nov. 15.

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols.
Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Gambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,

Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation. August 24—mw4w

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

The printers in the United States are requested to insert the following Observations in their papers, by which the public will be served, as well as their obedient servant.

B. LINCOLN, *Superintendant of Light-Houses, State of Massachusetts.*

BY order of the United States, a Light House has been erected at the Clay Ponds, on Cape Cod; the lamps in which are to be lighted on the 15th inst. The light house is erected on, land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the Lantern makes the whole heighth 200 feet above high water mark. In order that this Light may be distinguished from the *Boston* and other Lights on our coast, an Eclipser is erected, which will revolve around the Lamps once in 80 seconds so that the light will be nearly excluded from the eye of the approaching mariner about thirty seconds, in one revolution of the eclipser. To render the benavolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large Committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such distances and bearings as they thought necessary; which observations giving light and safety are added for the benefit of all interested—*and are as follows*——

Vessels outward bound, from Boston Light-house, and would wish to fall in with Cape-Cod the course is E. S. E. distance 15 leagues, thence 3 leagues to the Light house. When up with the Light-house and it bears S W 2 leagues distance, you then steer S S E which will carry you out of the south channel.

Vessels inward bound, and fall in with the back of Cape-Cod, bring the Light to bear S W 2 leagues distance, then you may steer W N W for Boston Light-House.

If you you would wish to go into Cape Cod harbor, you may keep the shore aboard about a mile distant, where you will have 10 fathoms water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore.

When up with Race-point, which is very bold, and about three leagues to the westward of the Light-house, and may be known by a number of fish houses on it, from 1 to 3 miles to the southward of Race-point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring half a mile from the shore, the wind from E to N N E in 4 or even 3 fathom water.

If bound into Cape Cod harbor, your course from Race-point to Wood end, is S S E 6 miles distance, bring the light to bear E by N and run for it about two miles, you will then be clear of Wood end—then you must steer N E until the light bears E by S—then run N W for the harbor, until you have from 4 to 3 1-2 fathoms water, where you have good anchoring, the Light then will bear E by S 1-2 S 5 or 6 miles distance.

In running from the Race point to Wood End—after you pass the Black Land or Hummucks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbor; extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood-end, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night—It is very bold—you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore.

In beating into Cape-Cod harbor, you must keep the eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no farther to the westward than to bring the light to bear E by S as there is a long spit of sand runs off from the western shore, which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within a stones throw of shore.

In case it blows so hard that you cannot beat in the harbor, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water.

Vessels in Boston bay and would wish to put away for Cape Cod harbor, must endeavor to fall in with the Race. If in the night, and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E by N and run for it until you have soundings in 14 or 15 fathom water, then steer north east until the light bears E by S then run in N W for the harbor.

At full and change, it is high water off Race Point at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes. Vessels in leaving Cape Cod bound to Boston, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the south west.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, NATHANIEL GOODWIN, JOHN CRUFT, JOHN HILLS, } *Committe from the Marine Society*

THOMAS BARNARD, *A branch Pilot for the port of Boston*

SOLOMON COOK, ELIJAH NICKERSON, } *Residence at Provincetown Cape Cod*

At a Meeting of the Marine Society, held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday 7th Nov. 1797—the above Report of its Committee was read and approved and ordered to be published.

By order of the Society,

THOMAS DENNIE, *President.*

WILLIAM FURNESS, *Sec'ry.*

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000	50,000 dollars, are
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

A Negro Man.

FOR SALE, the unexpired time (four years) of a stout, healthy, active Negro Man. He is by trade a Cooper, was brought up when a boy to the farming business, is a good ploughman, understands the care and management of horses, and is a good driver He has lately been employed in painting a new house and paints well—he is good tempered, and believed to be very honest, sold partly for want of employ, but more for being addicted to liquor—For terms apply to No. 12, Dock street, near Spruce street.

Nov. 6. tf

The Philadelphia, Aston, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Aston, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grousing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoinining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in AMERICA.

August 11. drm. eotf.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—*

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S

FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mwsf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards.

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerson,*
Alex Bilsland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenbergh.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*
Benjamin & J. Johnson.	

Oct. 14

POYNTELL'S

Paper Hangings Manufactory,

No. 70, Chesnut-street,

Where he has for Sale,

A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and of the most approved patterns, suitable for every part of a house, with great variety of borders to suit.

—*ALSO*—

A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and very best plain Green and plain Blue, With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.

November 1. co6t

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6 3awtS

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring, Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPPER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.